HE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE PROPER BY THE CONSTITUTION. NOS PROMISSION, Article X.-

Number 36 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY; N. C., FEERUARY 19, 1841.

Whole Number 1.078.

many bus or the prime many property style of the same TERMS OF THE Wasperd Carolivian.

The Western Canolinian is published every Friday. the granum, in advance, or \$2.50, if not past in three months from the time of subscribing. 67. No paper will in discontinued until all arrestages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the fail-ure to noully the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least

ore to nonly the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one power before-the end-of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square-(of \$10 pens, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents to each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A denotion of \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisements. (57 Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of the state of the will be continued in the sentingent in for publication, must be marked with the number of the state of the will be continued in the sentingent in the continued of the sentingent in the continued of the sentingent in the sentingent in the sentingent of the sentingent in the sentingent of the sentingent of the sentingent in the sentingent of the sentingent of the sentingent in the sentingent of the se ber of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To scoure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of Postage.



WILL sell, as Tensten of John Board, Jr., a TRAUT of LAND, bying within one mile of the town of Salislany, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres channel Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first face meadow, and a good first branch running through it. - the remainder of the tract is wooth and. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and to case of my zo-coce, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.



AT Wagness e and Relan, at Wilkle .KS'.

GRAY'S or flarrison's Ommont, Beckwith's Pills, mai's Polls and Buters, though's Panaces, and C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

TRESH TEAS, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Ciga s, Just received and bury Drog Store. cived and for sale, at the Dails Selisbuty, Nov. 20, 1810.

Cotton barns.

TailE Sabsertions, Agents for the Lexington Cot nest, the Cotton Yorns of said Factory, Can ing of various numbers.-The sup I character or the Yarns of this Factory are -Those wishing to purchaze will pleast give us a carl. c. h. & C. S. WHEELER, Agts.



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LADIES AND EQUAL-BELLEN.

Whi have just received of the celebrated New L . bikers, emeden needs, of alkin s. ig Sie s for the text year, would co call or sent sun, as they "go hke to." C. B. & C.K. WHEELER. vember 13, 1840.

To Uwners of Mills.

(f. 111) Subscriber has an improved potent. Spinolle & Mills, by which, a unit of moch west r is with the usual form of Spinolles. It is so constructeep from healthy of anime the med in any mal.
The runner is a continued by the Spindle as a
to preserve its balance, and of course there is n

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles

promple cost will not exceed Smalle reasy for use. e following persons have my Patent Mill Spindi consider operation: - Col. W. F. Keily, Tios. Fee salid operation;—Col. W. F. Keily, Theo. is the like, and Soun'l. Fester of David Con. is Design and David J. Ramsour of Lines frighth of Rownn; Andrews March Lines and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are high-cased with its perferance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1889.

BRIOM MASORRY.

HIE SUBSCRIBER fiving near Lexington, Davidsea County, takes his method to inform the r'ub hat he will enter into contract with any Person, o one, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus-Loun who wis houses, fictioness or any other kind o ones, erected of direct, to build them as cheap, a e, and in as good style as any workman in the

arry. Io will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.usts that his long experience in MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

Il estitle him to a share of public patronage. He would refer goatlemen wishing work done in his near Braness, to the Fernale Academy and the new open Clerk's office in Salisbury, as spectacus of

Those wishing work done, will please leave and at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it all be penetually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 18:19.

CT PRESS FOR SAKE. 43 EING desiross of embarking in another busi-

ness, I now offer the establishment of the WILL-I do not know of a more eligible situation for sons desirous of embarking on the printing busi-

s, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Application must be separat. P. C. HILL. December 11, 1840.

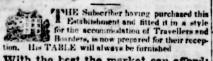
Blanks For Sale Here

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.



ar a good control through the having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise. JOHN I. SHAVER. Sainsbury, Feb. 12, 1-41.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.



his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his Harness of every description, as they have a BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Orders for work from a distance addressed to Provenier of the first enable, and strongly be good. bles (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in pertheir patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Peb. 21, 1839.

ROWAN HOTEL



THE SUBSCRIBER.

& AVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the nam of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the recep tion of Travellers and Boarders.

His Table and Bar will be supplied with the

st the market and sorrounding country affords.
He Stables spacious and bountifully supplied

with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. PLANTERS



(LATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

TAGUE & GIFFORD baving purchased has been dislocated. Christopher had on, when the Hotel, formerly Davis, will continue the committed, a brown jeans coat and pantaloons; he Feathshoont on the same liberal scale as heretorable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS,

as their table will always be supplied with the best the naticet affords, and their Bar with the best property, pay charges, and take him away. Liquides, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers A. M. KERR, J. dam priveoder.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hatel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable han to give general satis-

Camden, S. C., Jan. 29, 1841.

Presh, and theaper than Ever.

AMRE SUBSCRIBER has lately returned from Charleston, where he purchased a large and choice assent of all kinds of

GROUDE IES.

which he will sell cheaper than the y can be bought elsewhere in this m rket. Hits stock consists in wa Sugar, (first quality.) from 10 to lavanna br

12h ets. per 1b. Lai Sugar, first quality,

Coffee, prome quality, Hysen Tess, Corese, Mejasses, good, and best quality.



smales and N. E. Rusa-first rate, thrive by the faith of the credulous.

besides all ki ds of Domestic Liquors.

Lowdon Ale and Porter.

The best assurtment of Family Groceries

ever breught to this market.—Maccaroni, verma-cell, French prones, raisins, hest quality.—Sulf. Fish—Mackerel, Ancharick, Herrog, Sardines; Nats of all kinds, - Sugar and Rutter crackers,

LEMONS, ORANGES, and OYSTERS. Candies, all kinds, at 59 cts. per ib., for cash. Starch, Indigo's, copperas, madder, spices, ein-Garden Seed of every kind.

Glemtlemen's suppers of all kinds for ed whenever called for.

First rate chewing and smoking Tobacco, Mac e ann and Scotch Small-best Spanish Cigars, from 25 to 50 cis. per doz. - Toys of various kinds. Powder and Shot-Razors, Breast Pus, and any other articles.

The Subscriber having removed his Establish ment to the opposite side of the street from his farmer stand; he is now situated in the house formerly occurred by Mr. Bars.—In invites the public to come, and examine, and taste his good things.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Sansbury, Jun. 22, 1841.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscriber having dispose, of his establishment to Shaver & Haden, has remaining an hand 2 fine Berouches, Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second-hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs, nll of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good bond.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the cut gens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—



Cpen & Close Carriages. Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Carryalls.



They will warrant their workmanship not have on hand a large supply of the hest materials; tion. His TABLE will always be furnished

with the best the market can afford; The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand,

the subscribers will be punctually attended to N. B. All kind of repairing done on the short toolice. DANIEL SHAVER, est notice. D. F. HADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22. 1841. FEMALE SCHOOL IN HILLSBOROUGH, M. C.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Buracil's School, will commence on Monday.

ih o	January.					
		TERM	S:			
For	English Studi	es,			\$17	50
**	Latin,				10	00
**	French,				15	00
**	Drawing and	Painti	ng.		10	00
**	Music,				25	00
Inst	ruction in Mu	sic will	be	given by	Miss	Lau

ra Smith, a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered.

Board can be had in respectable families for \$10 per month, including every thing. January 29, 1541.

Notice. Taken Up and Committed



200 the Jail of Surry County, in Rocktered, on the 22mi day of November, 100 the Model of the 22mi day of November, 100 the 100 pher. - Bescripton - Christopher, - ays that be realout 35 or 36 years

of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his com plexion is a little yeilow, his left hip joint, he says, also has a crape camlet coat with him, which is much worn, with some other old clothing.

Christopher says he belongs to Moses Knight on, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner about the last of March, or first of April, 1840. The owner is requested to come forward, prove

A. M. KERR Jador. Rockford, Surry Co., N. C., 6 M January 22, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make in-mediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present then within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a har to their re-C. K. WHEELER, Admr. covery.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicties have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is hable, is a Liquors sufferfile.—French Brandy, at from 1 50 to 83 per gal.; if foliand Gro. 1 50 to 83 per gal.; if foliand Gro. 1 50 to 83 per gal.; I Jamaica and N. E. Russ—first rate.

WINES - Madeira, Part. Tene-rife, Clirct. Muscat, Malaga, and Campagne; ness meident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in general Decangements of Health, these MEDI CINES have invariably proved a certain and seedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BIT. TERS beyond the re ch of competition, in the es-

timation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W.M. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York. N. B. None are genuine unless they have the

fac simile of John Mothat's signature. OF The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes-Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the Pricent Bitters in bottles, at 1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

Taese Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER, of Salisburg. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION-An interesting little pampalet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Demostic Guide to Health-containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the nost approved remedies-by WM. B. MOFFAT."

Apply to the Agents. Salmbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

NOTES ON THE PASSAGE ACROSS THE EVERGLADES.

prong of the Miami river. The figure was dark and rainy, and we met with considerable difdata and rainy, and we met with considerable difficulty in ascending on account of the rapidity of the current and the shoul and rocky bed of the raver. About a mile above the forks we came to wee and continued in this direction until we river. About a mile above the forks we came to a body of high saw grass, this continued for about a mile and a half, when we came in view of the Everglades, and the grass became, more scattered. The pine barren was kept close on our left, until when our left and the form the course of an entire transfer our left, until when our left, until when our left, until when our left, until we found in the course is about authors. boats. It continued to rain pearly all night, and

our situation was any thing but comfortable. and at it with our paddles, our course was gene-rally West-South West, but this we varied according to the direction of the channels, and our reach the island from which we stacted about depth of water, till about I o'clock; the men being conset, and found John, who had returned for us, very much fangued, having had to pull their beats.

Considered ourselves very fortunate to reach this through the most and grass a greater part of the ismod again, as we could not follow with any certhrough the most and grease a greater part of the way, we insisted on John, our goide, rarying as to some high land, where we might encamp and westward of this school, the main hedy of water give the men a little rest. The officers had all seems to change its course, and flow with some most loss examined in his knowledge of the countries. To the south west, which induces us to try, as at one time be could not tell us in which think we were in the control of the Everglades. It therefore the sun rose; and as we concluded not to follow him in the direction be was going any longer, no in-sixed that he was right, and that his standing the thousand chance is which if wed and object was to carry us where he could find the object was to carry us ware no cond mad the the conjugate that we could not distinguish had from wa-carry us a nearer way, but that it was very shoal; ter, John never once missed the track. Found on which proved to the end to be correct, as he had this island, when is called by its owner Islanker. not gone more than a few inites when it was with large but buth of cypress back, and under it a bed the greatest difficulty we could move the beats, could of beards, coming in play very timely, and.

The tolored called to him to stop, as he would go was quickly appropriated. It is the largest and no farther in that direction; but he insisted that the Island was not more than a mile distant, and the Colonel then suffered him to proceed. Sure

enough, contrary to the especiations of us all, he in a snort time halted at a low toff of bushes, about the bushes are the bushes the bu a half a mile in circumference, which stemed to us all to be entirely dooded with water, but after penetrating about 800 yards, we came to a magni-beent little spot in its centre, about 150 yards in its circumference, here we found on sid Indian camp which evidently had been deserted for some months. It we encircled by a number of shrubs of the wild Pappaw; and two large and curious wilding trees, about ten lect apart, decorated its This is a remarkable tree ; it first make its appearance as the creeper, and seizes on the surrounded. ed to do-stretched ourselves on our blankets, and soldiers commenced a run

g, in momentary expectation of talking in with fally wounded a squaw, who was e we came in sight, the Colonel took four canes, started, and he is now so lid that it is leared we with Licut. Rankin, and went shead, having first will have to return on his account.

Died to return on his account.

Died 10.—The squaw is dead, she died about 12 d'elack, and we buried her on the Island.—

Shortly after the squaw reported that another par-I have ever seen, being one black heap of soil of hour had come; notwithstanding his forculead endless depth. This island is called from the strength, he could not escape. Hall, one or the ladian name of the wilding, "Ho co me thlocco." dragoous, pursued him alone when all the men

PASSAGE of the EVERGLADES of FLORIDA.

The surprising adventure of the passage of the Everglades by Col. Harney and his troops, will be read with interest, as much for the graphic and thrilling details of the incidents, as for the satisfaction arising from the fact, that for the first time, the secret of the savages in chiding pursuit has been reavealed, which may be builed as a sure promise of their speedy surrender or death.—New York Standard. pointed out to me our course, and the direction of the different islands. We could see, far to the south, the pine barren sk ring the Everglades, and the tops of the grass and bushes burnt to make Colonel Harney, 24 Dragoons, with Capt. Day vidson, Licuts. Rankin and Ord, 34 Artillery, Dr. Russell, and mysell, started from Fort Dalas, with 90 men, and exteen canoes. We lett on the 4th of December at hight, and proceeded up the left about half an acre of cleared land, but has never prong of the Manu river. The hight was very been cultivated, and is used since as a camputation of the manu river. out the trail. The island, Ho co mothlocco, bears

we came to a small island on our left, when our We found on this island, the figure of an Indian course became more westerly; thus we continued drawn on a tree; and the figure 8 and 9, which course became more weathy, now the mouth of is the first indication of a white man's being with the river, when Capt. Davidson becoming separa their. Being early when we arrived here, the the river, when Capt. Davidson becoming separa them. Being early when we arrived here, the closely contrary to the opinion of the goade, dewhich was entirely overflowed, and waited until he termined not to remain here until night, but took came up, where the night was passed in our open ass. It continued to rain nearly all night, and surprise the next Island. Following on with the rest of the beats, we had not gone more than a Dec 5—By daylight this morning we were up unle, when we lost the trail of their beats, and richest island we have yet seen, and had various vegetables growing on it, such as pumphins, beans,

Dec. 8 - We shall remain on Intocks until 4 o'clock this evening, when we will proceed to another pland, which bears north 10 degrees west rom this where we exp ct to surprise some Indians, as we can now see a large smoke in that direction. When we visit this, our course will then change to the southward, and we will make for their strong holds on the sea board. Dec. 9.-Yesterday about 12 o'clock, when

ne were asleep and all silent, awniting the time d starting, the Colonel called out from the top of if tree, that two canoes were approaching the Islargest tree it can had, continuing to encircle in land on the south side. In a moment, all were up its meshes sould it deprives it of hie, when it feeds with their guns in hand; the boats were silently upon the decryed matter and becomes a beautiful approaching, and we being on the north side, Licut-tree. These had each attacked a palmetto, and Rankin was immediately ordered to man four caone of them was dead, but the top of the other was noes, and move slowly along to meet them. The still blooming in the centre, although completely grass was so high that the Instans did not discover We hailed, with a great deal of him until within a few hundred yards, when they pleasure, the touch of dry land, as we were wet to immediately wheeled their cances and made off the skin; it had rained all day, and the wind blew with all their sire gth. But here was no choing the north. As soon as it became dark, we our snake like boats, and our tried soldiers. They kindled a large fire—dried ourselves—got a good supper, eat it with a good deal of gusto—talked. When within a short distance, and seeing the Inover what we had undergone, and what we intend do us approaching a deep hony of saw grass, our slept soundly and sweetly, tal dayinght warned us bled one of the men and overhauled him. The to be up and a doing.

Dec. 6.—After getting some hot coffee, again ed out; but our men were as quick as they were, started on our course. The day has cleared off and pursued them through it for some distance to beautifully, and we are moving slowly and elently a pond, where they disabled another, and accordentsome factor cances. John can see from the top cape with her child on her back. In another diof a tree the field from which he escaped, and we rection they overhauled a squaw with a girl about will come up to it about 12 o'clock. He says it 12 years old, and two small children; making in is only one day's row from that place to where all all, eight persons. None of them were killed; and is only one day's row from that place to where all tall, eight persons. None of them were killed; and the Indians are encamped, and we expect to have a soon as we could get them through the most to describe the boats, we returned. Cot. Hereave was looking now presents itself to view expect one boundless expanse of saw-grass and water, occasionally in Island ring with his cheering. As soon as Lieut. Rankin stried, I get a cause and make the grass. No country that I have ever read of bears any resemblance to it; it seems like a visit sea, Island, the Cohord ordered rose to made ready, filled with grass and green lives, and expressly land swing the two wateres is the term of them. intended with grass and green trees, and expressly and swing the two warriors to the top of a triff intended as a retreat for the rascally bulians, from which the winte man would never seek to drive them. We have plenty of water as present, and go along with a greet deal of case. We reached the intended on the greet deal of case. We reached the intended on the same special distribution of the other from this with a strong force, and we will start about drive to attack him. Captain Davidson has been sick ever since we we came in sight, the Colonel took four cases, started, and he is now so all that it is feared we will know to return on his agreeting.

follow with the rest of the cames, and Captain by was coming on the same track that they came.

Davidson, as he was unwell, e remain behind with

The Colonel sent out Leutenanis Sankin and Ord the large boats. I was in the next canno to Loui, (I accompanying) to intercept them; but after Ord, who, as he was turning to give some order waiting until nearly sunsel we had to return with Ord, who, as he was turning to give some order to his men, lost his balance, and such a prenty summerset "I never did s e;" he carried boat, want own down the camp was broken op, and we were provisions, amountion, and guns all with him.

When his head appeared on the surface of the water, he said to me, "go ahead with boats;" I inserted my handkerchief in my mouth and evaluate the force on the singlet of the Colonel, and, in case he should not be able to manage the force on the island, to come to his but such was the confidence of this discussions that after sources. manage the force on the island, to come to his but such was the confidence of the Ladians in their assistance; but the delay threw me behind, and I own security, that our party was not discovered soon lost sight of, and with the greatest difficulty until they had crept up into their camp, and comfound, the island. We had to wade through must monce firing. One warror was shot ead, and and water three or four hundred yards, up to our two warriors one boy and ave square and hindren waists, before we gained dry land; here we found taken prisoners. Chak ka who was chopic wood, corn field of about ah acre, and the richest land threw away his axe and ran off howing; but has

riors. On his approach, the Indians horsted a white flag, and called to John to come up and talk; but while he was approaching with Lieut. Ord, he was shot through the thigh, and at the same time was anot through the tingh, and angerously wound one of the dragoom (Allen) was dangerously wound ed in the tingh, and Turner in the leg. A great number of balls were fired at Lieut-Ord, but none struck him. In approaching, the men had to wade about two miles in water and mud up to their hips and when they came up, were so much exhausted and their guns nearly all wet, that they had to retire under the cover of a small scrub, about four bundred yards distant. When Col. Harney heard the firing he sent Lieut. Rankin and myself with proach with our cunoes. We immediately jump or out and hastened forward as rapidly as we could be out and hastened forward as rapidly as we could be out and hastened forward water. When we got through the deep mud and water. eut. Rankin attempted to charge with men, but three of them were wounded the first fire, and he was forced to retire and wait the arrival of Col. Harney. The balls flew around our heads, behaved with a great deal of cool ness. Their object of firing was to give the squaws time to escape. When Col. Harney came up, we charged the Island, but they had all escaped from the back part, and taken off most of their The circumstance was very unfortunate to the ex pedition, as the Ludians who escaped communicated the intelligence to the other Islands, and pu them on their guard. Shortly after our return to Chakika's island, a came was seen approaching with two ladians in it. The Colonel immediately despatched Lieut. Rankin with two canoes, to pur sue them; but before he got up they had approach ed and taken an Ludian or Spaniard, who was con-ceated in the high grass, and hastened off. Lieut and gained on them so closely that a rifle was fired by the Indians, and the ball passed very near Lieut. R. Unfortunately the boat dipped and the guns ail got wet, and the pursuit was discontinued. are new laving here to give the men some rest, as they have almost all given out, having been in hot pursuit for several days. Col. Harney went out about baif an hour ago after Chakika's body. and discovering a sail approaching, he hid his canoes in the grass until they came up, and cap-tured one warrior, six squaws and children—which neakes our whole number of killed and captured, twenty five. We have now crossed the long fabled go in boats in the direction. A large cypress swamp extends for many miles along the border, running North-east and South-west—the great resort for the Indians, where they build their cances This evening, the Colonel had our two prisoners exalted to the top of one of the look out trees, with the body of Chakika by their side. We found in Chakiku's camp a large quantity of plunder, con sisting of cloths, linens, calicoes, ready-made clothing, all kinds of tools, powder, &c., &c.; and had an auction of them, which amounted to upwards of \$200. The articles were stolen from Indian Key t the time of the massacre. We also got a fine barge, and a great quantity of counti-Dec. 11 .- Our tent or shed was pitched last

night within a short distance of the tree, on which akika was suspended. The night was beautiful, and the bright resing much displayed to me com-or I has an each set on gigatite proportions of this once great an imped dreaded warrior. He is said to have been the largest Indean in Florida, and the sound of his very name to have been a terror to this tribe. We have among the captives, his mother, sister and wife. Left Chakika's island about 10 o'clock this morning, and are now returning as far as Intaska, in a South-easterly direction en we will change our course to the South west

and make for the sea.

Dec. 12 .- We continued our course to the South east until we passed Intaska, when we changed direction one nount to one West of South, and encamped at sun set on an island of about three acres in extent. Met with nothing here except an insu-merable host of mosquitoes. The sister of Chakika informed us that there were three Spaniards in the Everglades, who supplied the Indians with ealt and ammunition; one of them, Domingo, advised them to attack Indian Key, and insured their success. Started about 11 o'clock this morning in South-west direction, and had not gone more than children prisoners. Lieuten ats Raukin and Ord bagaon trees, but the Ludiaus had gone some time The squaw could talk English very well, " Harrisoniana" dig potatoes, and the done sent a sergeant with a few men after them. We remained until 4 o'clock in the evening, when we saw a boy approaching, who had been tishing : bey came out and took him without resistance .-Left a sergeant with two boats at this island to wait until the women came up, and we are now on our way to the next island, which is four or five miles The island has turned out to be the town Leut. Rackin visited this morning, and not more than two miles distant.

Dec. 13.-The morning has come, and the Sergeant returned without finding the squaws. The Colonel sent Licatemants Rankin and O.d ahead this the evening at another, where we encomped, and also passed one on our way.

Dec. 14.-We have started again on our jour-The fadians may assault and give us a crack be-

We have now accomplished what has never been of Federalism? Some by white man. The head of the river was at first choked up with cane and weeds, but we had confiding men were induced to take sides against not gone more than a mile when it opened out most the present Administration, in the late contest, who becaute only into a broad and manigable river. Con-beld not one principle in common with the Harri-Singer down at all take at organ, but the guide con party. Men were found arrayed on the side of

were exhausted, fired and killed him, took his scalp and returned. Two warriors escaped, and Lieut.

Ord discovering their trail, persued them to another reland, about four miles distant, where there were a number of squaws and three or four warriors. On his approach, the Indians hosted a river about half after twelve. Its course was related to the most of the mouth of the river about half after twelve. Its course was related to the mouth of the river about half after twelve. Its course was related to the mouth of the river about half after twelve. about west, and empties into the sea by two or three mouths. The bars are very shallow, and not navigable for steamboats. This is the only outlet of the water of the Everglades on this side of the Peninsula. We did not remain long at the mouth, but rigged our sails and went on about sixteen miles and encamped on a point of the bunch; here we eaught a number of opposiuma, which seemed to be the only inhabitants. The sam set on the sea most beautifully, and threw its variegated rays over the dense forest of mangrove, which

Dec. 16.—We remained here until about 19 two canoes to his assistance, and when we got with a beautiful shells which cover the beach. We bloody, who reported that one was killed, and that they were firing rapidly, and that we could not ap.

Territory, about 5 o'clock, and the men are busied. o'clock to day, and I amused myself collecting the beautiful shells which cover the beach. We in building fires and forming the camp.

Dec. 17.—Here at Cape Sable, is the site of old

Fort Pomeett, established by Surgeon Genera Lawson. the breast-works are made of sand. The prospect is very pretty, as you can see a number of Keys to the southward. Chakika's number of Keys to the southward. Chakika's sort of the Indians when on their fishing and turtle excursions, as well as among the neighboring Keys. We have been laying here all day in the

and; the day has been very warm.

Dec. 18.—Lieuts. Ord and Rankin went to an island vectorday, about seven miles distant, and they have not yet returned. The officers have returned, and we left the Cape this evening (18th,) and travelled on until late, when we and der the levee of some nameless Key, and fastened on to an old turtle crawl. We spent here the most disagreeable night we have had since starting; having to sleep : the open boats, piled up with squaws and children, and the wind blowing very cold from the northwest. However, weathered it out, and started very early on the 19th, and at night encamped on Matacumbra in eight of Indian Key, where we are now encamped On starting from the camp, Lieuts. Rankin Ord were sent ahead with the small cances on a nearer track. We hear they have reached Indian Key, as the Colonel sent a boat there last night-He has now gone up himself to charter a vess make some other arrangement for our conveyance to Key Biscayne. The labors of our expedition I think, are over, and we will soon have occom plished the most arduous, dangerous and success ful expedition that has ever been undertaken in Florida. Every thing seemed to operate favorably towards us. We invariably had a dark night to aid us, whonever we intended to surprise an Indian camp

Dec. 20.—We are now on board the sloop Reform, on her way to Key Biscayne. Well, we are once more safe at our post.

Hark ye, People !- The Baltimore Patriot has the following sharp appeal to the people, the Federal Whig people, in reference to the matter of subscribing to Mr. David Hoffman's proposed work on the interesting subject of " Harrisonian Gamna," as exhibited in the political campaign ot 1940:

" Harrisoniang .- Why do not the people come forward and subscribe for this work? than three hundred subscription books have been er entirely competent. Can nothing but a pour erful excitement induce the Wings of the Union to do themselves a service ?"

Mr. Hoffman is doubtless a very clever writer. and would we are sure, make as good a book on the subject as the theme would admit of; but, as we took occasion to remark some time since, such a pub lication is not in harmony with the time. He may think as his prospectus said, that the doings of the the friends of General Harrison in the Campaign of 1840, furnish a "great moral picture, full of sublimity and charged with deep political wisdom; who composed the picture, formed the tableau, did the sublimity and displayed the wisdom, are heartily ashamed of the modus operandi to which they had recourse to effect their triumph. They do not like, even by " word of mouth," reminded of hard cider, coon skins, log cabins and the other branches of their tactique; and they five miles, when we approached a small island, on naturally shrink from the idea of having all those which we had no idea that there were Indians, but things placed on enduring record, as the Baltimore on coming up we found a large yawl boat, killed proposition contemplates. They would almost as two Indian men, and took one squaw and seven soon subscribe for the execution of a "great morchildren prisoners. Licuten ats Rankin and Ord at pictore, folf of sublimity," on the subject of hurried on to an island about two miles distant, where they found a great number of paimerto buts, earl wisdom" of "Pipe laying." But we are not opposed to the dissemination of the work in questions trees, but the highest had gone some time. Democracy desires nothing better than that should be in every man's hands. and informed us that four women had gone to an It would furnish a lesson that could not be otherwise than fraught with the best effects for the ture. We therefore repeat, "Why do not the people come forward and subscribe?" Cannot Harrisonism move, as the Patriot significantly obthe bosts laid to the grass until he came near, when serves, without a " powerful excitement?" - Pena

TROUBLES IN THE WIG WAM.

"It is not a little remarkable, that while Mr. Clay was vesterday advocating, with all his ability, a distribution of the proceeds of the saies of the public lands in one end of the Capitol, Mr. Wise was strongly opposing such a measure in the other."—Madisanian.

The Madisonian gives an ugly account of the dition of his party in the foregoing extract .morning, to an island which is almost in our course, and we are now following in a Southerty direction:

That the two great champions of the Harrison party, in the two Houses of Congress, should be at war with each other upon the most important quee ti in now under consideration before these bodies, is "remarkable" indeed It portends a fearful blow ing up in the Whig camp, or we are blind to the ney, and expect to reach the head of Shark River scenes now passing before that hedy. At almost theday, and to merrow get a sight of the tog water, every step, another and another of the Madisonian's every step, another and another of the Thank God, we wont have to wade to another friends show their opposition to this leading meaisland, although there are several in our way. - sure of the coming Administration - and if the old Hero is not soon at the helm, his forces will be so fore we get out, which would aumoy us very much scattered that he will in vain attempt to muster in our present encumbered state. This is the them into service. How could it be otherwise? the them into service. How could it be otherwise ?prettiest day we have had since starting. I torgot The leaders of the flarrison party are known and motice the death of poor Atlen, who was wounded; avowed Federalists. They have been the underinhe died on the evening of the 11th, and on the ting champions of every Federal measure since the morning of the 12 h was buried on Chakika's commencement of the reign of terror. Their saland, with the honors of war. He is the only Secretary of State (that is to be) has been the leadone of our party we have left in the glades as yet. er of that party from the declaration of war down One of our party we have left in the globes as yet to the present moment; and how can they expect which the holians call Poncha about 4 o'clock yes the ait of those men who have been taught, from terday evening, and hanted it with three cheers, their cradies, to loath and contemn every principle

We have often repeated that miny honest and

measures, of which these men were the acknowl-edged champions. Why was this? Because the "imbecile old man," whom they were endeavoring to foist into the Presidency, was for or against them casures just as the occasion required To se ort of an enemy of the Tariff, the cure the support of an enemy of the Tariff, the "old hero" was anti turiff, and vice versa, so with regard to every other measure of public concern-Harrison was made to wear as many faces as there are points on the compass—in this way he was elected to the high station which he is soon to occupy. It will be * remarkable** in truth, if he accupy. It will be 'remarkance' in trum, it is shall succeed in antisfying all these who have put their trust in him. Stranger things have indeed happened—but the age of miracles is gone, and nothing short of a miracle can save him and him m the impending storm-Lynchburg (Va.)

TW NTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, February 3, 1841.

Mr. ALFORD regretted the necessity for his rising to take part in the debate, but when he saw th conduct of his friends in attempting to stamp coming Administration with features it ought o bear, he could not remain silent in his seat. He felt it his duty to rise and say a few words on the subject, because he differed hones ly from his subject, because he suspicions as to the course friends, and had his suspicions as to the course they thought proper to pursue. Yes, he would assure them that he ever would act as an honest nan; and they might be assured that, so long as the patriotic citizens of his State honored him with a seat on that floor, he would speak out his senti-ments, and, so far as he was able, do them justice.

Mr. A. said he regretted the introduction of se many topics having no manner of connection with the bill, which he did not care whether it passed or not. But as his vote would not turn the scale either way, for the sake of consistency he might give it against the bill. At the same ever, he must express his opinion that the present state of the Treasury imperatively demanded that something should be done.

would repeat, that the bill before them had been nearly lost sight of in the debate; for no sooner was it introduced, than the gentleman from New York [Mr. Barnard] gave notice of his inten moving to strike out the enacting clause to introduce an amendment laying a tax on foreign

It was to this fact that his attention had bee fixed, and his fears aroused. Here were suddenly developed the plans of the high tariff party of the North; and all the fine spon arguments in favor of that dreadful system had been retailed on the floor, ubt long ago prepared in the closet, and spu and wove in the elegant manufactures of the North. It was this scheme of a high tariff in disguise which he complained of, and he thought he saw i vement of the gentleman from New

York, [Mr. Barnard.] He, Mr. A. believed that coming events cast their shadows before, and he thought he could in this movement of the high tariff men of the North, a design to build up the manufacturing in erests at the sacrifice of the rights of the South His friends must per oil him to give his honest opinions, for honest he would be in spite of any nan or any party. No party ever had power

Mr. A. then proceeded to show that a tariff of ection for the manufactures would not be the ess sensibly felt because it was sought to be introduced under the plausible and apecious pre tence of a tariff for raising revenue. He believed tence of a tariff for raising revenue. he could foresee, under this plausible pretext, a design to introduce measures for a high tariff of protection, and one of the most oppressive character that the South could possibly bear.

Mr. A. then proceeded to argue that the at-mpts of Messrs. Barnard, Evans, Bell, and others, to swell the expenditures of Government, were to furnish a pretext for a high tariff. The object of those gentlemen was to make the expenditures o Government as high as possible, that there might be a plausible pretext for a high tariff.

But why should the tariff question be agitated before there is any necessity for it? This, in his opinion, was decidedly the worst feature in the whole business. Why did gentlemen expend such mighty labor in attempting to prove the existence of an enormous debt, in order that the American ple might be persuaded that a high and mighty tariff was necessary.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Barnard] had attempted to prove the existence of a necessity for forty millions, and that it will be necessary raise this forty millions by a tariff. But he, would ask that gentleman, whether he really believed himself in his own calculation? Was the gentleman really in earnest? Was that a proper calculation for the economical administration of General Harrison ! The compromise act declared that no more tariff should be laid than was sufficient he necessities of Government; but here the high tariff men were marking out an enormous Government debt for the purpose of raising as almighty tariff.

In reply to a question from Mr. W. Thompso Mr. A. said he condemned the past extravagance e present Administration, but now the el had been decided, be was not the man to fight a dead corpse. He was sure his friends would no suspect him of not being friendly to General Harrison. I will (said Mr. A.) sustain him to the death, and do my duty to the South, notwithstand ng all the scowling of my Northern friends. Yes, I will support Harrison. I supported him when out few other supporters, and I will support Were I to do otherwise, it would be injust and unkind towards my constituents, those noble fellows of Georgia, who took the lead, and ent ahead in this busines

After some further remarks of the above nature Mr. A. again adverted to the strange calculations of his Northern friends, who had attempted to prove the existence of a great national deut as a pretext for a high tariff. He begged them to make heir calculatious over again, and see if they were not a little mistaken.

It was his firm belief that there was no necessity for any tariffat all at this time for raising revenue. Where, then, was the cause for the labored arguments of gentlemen to show this necessity for raising forty millions. Was the necessity to-inded in fact ! No, it was not. The whole of it was founded on the manufacturing interest of the N Was not that the real and plain truth? Had not at the North? Yes, they might depend upon it, that this whole scheme of showing an enormous debt, was of Northern manufacture.

Henry Clay and Daniel Webster who abhorred a protective Tariff, a National Bank, and all those though he respected his Northern friends, and measures, of which these men were the acknowledged them credit for honest motives, yet he could not surrender his judgment in matters where he interests of the South must clearly foresee the suffer. His object was to stand up and to act for the South, the tairest portion of the world, which was once blooming like the garden of Eden before its fields were destroyed by the oppressive tariff

Mr. A. then went on to show that this forty, Mr. A. then went on to solve the horizon millions was wanted by the North for building millions was wanted by the North for building heir lighthouses, harbors, fortifications, etc. nowever that he was against a proper display of effects, for he relieved that the only way of preventing hostilities was to make a show He knew that from experience for he He knew that from experience; for he had been saved many a drubbing by an apparent willingness

to fight.

Mr. A. then alluded to a former speech on the Canadian border troubles, and said that now, as well as then, he would urge a proper display of determination on our part to repel the aggression of the British lion. If we did that, there would be no fear; and if ever the British lion of Queen Victoria should come roaring to the Falls of Niagara, he would there find the American Eagle sitting in majesty, at the sight of which, he would cast himself down that mighty cataract, howling

Mr. A. again repeated his warning to his friends of the South in relation to the tariff web, which was thus weaving to catch them. They might epend that this proposition for a tariff on and silks at this time was a ruinous thing.

Mr. A. then proceeded to centend that it was perfectly just and reasonable to afford the present Administration all the assistance it required. for the calculations of gentlemen to show he much was owing, they amounted to nothing, for their could be no premises on which to found such calculations. Time only could show how much was owing. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had asked only for five millions. and the Administration contended that this was all they needed. But there was some difference between this five millions, and the forty millions eought to be made out by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Barnard.] H- (Mr. A.) must be permitted to say, that he

did believe this movement on the part of Northern friends, was all a hoax to forestall the coming Administration, and to say that Van Buren out of power with a debt of forty millions, to show the necessity of a high tariff.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Bell] had ontended that this forty millions must be paid amediately by a tax on wines and silks. Now immediately by a tax on wines and silks. Now the honorable chairman of the Indian Committee spoke like one having authority; yes, just us if the robes of office were already banging from his shoulders. As to that, he (Mr. A.) had not the smallest objection, for he hoped his friend would get an office. And, continued Mr. A. all who are in favor of that will say "ay." [Laughter.] But according to the statement of that gentleman, and that of the gentleman from New York together, the amount required for the coming Administration was swelled to a hundred and twenty millions !-Great God! said Mr. A: what a state of things

and all to show the necessity of a mighty Tariff. He then proceeded to express his opinion that this description of things had been meaningly and purposely brought about by the gentleman from New York; there could be no question of it. He called on his colleagues from Georgia now to resition of the gentleman [Mr. Barnard] was first introduced. He then told them that this would open the discussion, and what would be the const quences of it.

After some further remarks. Mr. A. drew a glowing picture as to what must be the consequ ces of this tariff measure to the South. Here was a sum of a hundred and twenty millions sought be proved as required by the coming Administration, and the means of raising it was to place a tax upon luxuries. He appealed to the tariff men of 1929, who laid a tax upon the poor man's salt, his sugar and molasses, and who ground his constituents into the dust, as to whether they were no sincere in their proposition to tax luxuries. It were now sincere, he would go with them what was right; but he most tell them that he

After giving his views in detail on the policy ed towards the South in relation to the tariff, Mr. A. said that it was not his intention to exempt om taxation; but this was the wrong time; it was bad policy to introduce the subject now.

movers in this matter know very well that the scheme could not be pushed through at the present session, and if it could, it would not afford relief in time. What then was the object? Why was to forestall public opinion-to show the overwhelming necessity of a high tariff, and to bring it down upon them at the called session.
This was true as Holy Writ.

Mr. A. proceeded to argue that the proper course would be to leave the tariff question until the regular session of Congress, when the people South would come up to it like me object to no reasonable plan for raising revenue to meet the wants of the Government.

He then referred to the plan for a distribution of the public lands, and maintained that it was only led bait. It was a plan to abstract some unt lions from the revenue. It was a secret pulling of the wires by the tariff men before General Harri son came into power.

As to the wants of Government, it was his opt nion that the present duties on imports would be amply sufficient to meet the wants of the coming Administration; for the election of Harrison had infused lite and confidence every where, and from all appearances there would be no lack of means.

After adverting to several other topics, Mr. A concluded by warning his friends against a called session. He reminded them that a called session was the cause of the downfall of Mr. Van Boren, and he feared such a course would have the same effect on the fortune of General Harrison.

It was lately stated by the Baltimore American, a Whig paper, that Thomas Earle of Philadel was nominated as the Abolition candi phia who date for Vice President, voted at the recent elec-tion, for Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Earle has thought er to come out in denial, and declare that Mr. Van Buren's course on the subject of slavery has been such, that he could not by any means, in accordance with true Abolition principles, give him his support .- Penn. Mess.

Strobismys. - We lately mentioned two impor the whole scheme, and the arguments, been spun, tent and fully successfully operations, by Dr. H. H. wove, reeled, and dyed in the elegant manufactories. Toland, of Columbia, for Strab smus, or, as it is more commonly termed, Squinting or Cross eyes. Since then, we learn that Dr. T. has operated in The texture three or four more cases, mostly very aggravated was beautiful, but he would warn his Southern ones, and in all, with equal and complete success—friends to take heed in time, and not suffer them—totally removing all vestige of the obliquity—and selves to be caught in its fine spun web. As for that he has five or six more cases waiting, which himself, they might rest usaged that he would be has thought it pindem my defer operating an

unfil the weather becomes more fiverable. We re gratified to find that confidence is so rapi lyancing in this new and deeply important develprient of Surgical science; and from what we ave seen of it, we feel no besitation in assuring all flicted with the deformity in question, hoverer officied with the deformity in question, however severely, and disposed to avail themselves of the experience and acknowledged surgical skill of by, Toland, that they may enfely expect complete me-cess, in the removal of it.— South Carolinian.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISDVAY, W. C.: Friday, February 19, 1841.

MR. ALFORD'S REMARKS.

The remarks of Mr. Alford of Georgia on the Treasury Note Bill, alluded to in our last, and which we this week publish, contain matter of grave and serious consideration for all parties in he South, but especially does it become the Whige to nonder them calmly and well. The Whig party, so called, have not gone into power-they have not attempted, or in fact had time or opportunity to co operate in any measures of public interest, as a inant party, yet at the very start, in the preliminary development of the policy intended hereafter to be pursued, we ece them fulling out among themselves, and differing as wide as the The old Federal party of the North are breaking ground for a high Tariff, a National debt, and all their cherished echemes for plunderng the South, and consolidating the power of the General Government. This is resisted by the Southern Whigs, and a rupture takes place at once. Is this not what was foreseen and predicted by the Democrate!-What better was to be expected from Clay, Webster and Co. ! What has the South to look for from their Administration? Nothing but oppression. They always hare been opposed to ber interest, and always will be .esers. Wise and Alford were among the earliest and most zealous supporters of Harrison in their States, but they have been constrained to come out in open and strong condemnation of the policy avowed by their Northern ailies, the acknowledged leaders of the party. They begin to see the bitter fruits of a conlition with flartford Convention Federalists and Tariffites, when it is too late. They allowed themselves to be bridled. saddled and mounted by the Northern Whige, Mr. " Jeffersonian Republican " Webster, and the repeatedly defeated Tariffito Clay, to run the Democratic Administration down, and now that this is accomplished, the bit will be kept in their mouths, and the maidle on their bocks, and let them kick up never so much at the spur applied by their riders, it will avail nothing; they bear the burden whether they will or not, for a

Mr. Alford deals his Northern allies some hard nocks in the course of his remarks, and boldly denounces their schemes for taxation, but Southern Whig opposition to the contrary notwithstanding, an fatra Session of Congress will be called, Mr. Clay's bribery distribution bill will be passed, and the South will be loaded with new taxes for the benefit of Northern manufacturers.

ANOTHER BANK SUSPENSION.

The most important news since our last, is that of another bank suspension. The United States Bank, the "great pauper regulater," beving stood up in resumption a few days until its borrowed means were exhausted, was compelled, when begging could effect no further loans, to knock under and again. This is nothing more than what was an-tropated and expected. Few believed that the rotten and staggering concern could be long propped up, and sure enough, the final cresh has come. All the other Philadelphia Binks, by no means loth, it may be presumed, have followed suit, and closed their vaults; also those of Maryland, and some, if not all, of the Virginia Institutions, and we presume, those of this State. Huzza for the beginning of the Harrison "reform" - for the glorious days of restored confidence, credit, and prosperity that were to dawn on the country as soon as "Ohi Tip" was elected President. "The work goes bravely on." Times" have been constantly getting no better fast. What say you Harrison Whigs-how many of the promises of the bard cider orators, have been, or are in prospect of being verified! Where is the change for the better they promised-where the abundance of money that was to flood the country long ago! Have any of you seen it?

New Hampshire - Conduct of a Northern Deocratic State .- An able and admirable report has been made in the New Hampshire Legislature, by Mr. Baker Chairman of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the Maine and Georgia controversy, and referring to that now existing between Virginia and New York. It defends in no half way manner the right of the two Southern States, to demand the offenders charged with a viclation of their laws, by negro stealing, and insists upon the plain duty of Maine and New York to dever them up.

" Any other view of the subject," says the reort, " it seems to them, would unnihilate the rights which have been solemnly guarantied to the states by the Federal Constitution.

The Committee in conclusion recommended the doption of the following resolutions, which passed the House by a vote of 112 to 27.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives. That the Constitution of the United States was established by the pe ple of the State respectively, the people of each State acting in their sovereign cacity, as a party to the compact.
" And he it further Resolved, That the Federal

Government is limited in its jurisdiction, but within its appropriate sphere is paramount to the authority of the " And be it further Resolved, That such State is so-

tvereign within its own territory, except so far as that sovereignty may be abridged by the delegation of powers specified in the Federal Constitution.

And be it forther Resolved, Flat it is the dark of

the Poleral Severament to provide for the fathful observance of the stipulation contained in the Federal

ervance of the sipulation

Constitution.

And be at further Resolved, That the refusal of one State to surrender a person charged with the commission of a cri e within another State, and who shall the from justice, is in open disregard of the plain letter of the peace and of the Constitution, subversive of the peace and the constitution, subversive of the peace and the constitution.

harmony of the Union, destructive to the onds for which the Pederal Government was established "And he it fasther Reselved, That the Executive of the State he represend to training to the Encoutive of the several States, to be laid to the their respective beginners, and to our Seasther and Engressmitties in Congress, to be laid to been their paymentations in Congress, to be laid to been that they, a copy of the above report, and of those resolutions."

The 18 1846.

Such action as this proves who are the true friends of the South, and the country, the Demo aracy who stand up for her rights, and the Cousti surrender the incendiary rogues and violators of our laws, and vote for the intermarriage of whites and negroes. How long will the people of the South refuse to acknowledge their true friends, and hold league with their deadly enemies?

Bank Debtors in Alabama. - The fluntsville Advoente publishes a document concerning the condition of the State Bank and its Branches in Alabama. from rhich it appears that the members of the last Legislature owe these institutions the comfortable little sum of 9721,909 48. Of this, the Democratic members have had \$149,312 42, and the Federal members \$772, have had \$160,012 42, and the receives members \$72, 506 66, or four times, less a fraction, as much as the Democrats. In the statement, names are mentioned and amounts designated, so that there is no mistake or doubt about the matter. These obligated debtors would be very likely, it is clear, to compel the Banks into the observance of honesty and good faith, against their will. The comparative indebtedness above, shows who have enjoyed Bank favore most in Alabama, the Democrati or Whige; it also furnishes some explanation of the noisy zeel of the latter in favor of the paper-lends

Trouble in the Whig Camp .- All secounts from Washington concur in representing a State of open and tiolent dissens on in the Whig ranks. The inconsistent unseens on in the verig rainas. The inconsi-tent materials of the party cannot be brought to co-op-erate in any possible way. The "Conservatives" and nearly all the Virginia Whig representation have taken bold and decided ground against the policy avowed by the Northern and Western Federalists. They refuse point blank, to be either led or driven into the support of their schemes, and the consequence has been a rup-ture, which cautot be patched up. An Extra Session has been determined in concus of the Whig members; the measures being decidedly opposed by Mr. Wise, and ther Southern Whige, but without effect. Mr. Clay has decided that a Tariff shall be laid as soon as pos bie, a bank established, and his distribution scheme, bie, a bank established, and his distribution scheme, for the assumption of State dobte passed, and so it has to be. Mr. Mailory of Virginia, a Whig, said in the course of debate in the House, that it these were to be the measure of Gen. Harrison's Administration, he had been deceived, and had deceived others. He had been deceived, and had deceived others. He has a Virginia Republican, and intended to remoin an. The Southern Whigs will all find out before long, when the taxes are laid, if not before, that they too have been guilled and deceived by Poderal arts.

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STATISTICS OF MISSISSIPPL

The late message of Gov. McNutt to the Mis sussippi Legislature, furnishes the following information of the population and resources of that

rate .				
Free white	population			173,667
Slave	**			195,764
Free negr	OP#			1,364
	f Colleges			
	Students			454
Vambero	bales of cotto	p. cr	op of 18	89 684 568
D. of	bushels of co	rn		13,161,337
Do.	do. wi			196.266
Do.	do. os			509,603
The total	population in		0. it w	ill be
seen is	population			370,795
	population in	1830	was (136,621
				994 174

The Governor remarks-" It is truly gratifying to witness the great increase in the population and wealth of the State.

Our Agricultural resources are amply sufficient to restore speedily the credit of the State--unwise legislation alone can continue the existing disorders. We produce annually a cotton crop equal in value to one third of the whole crop of the Union; and it yields an amount equal to one sewenth of all the exports of the Umted States, of domestic growth. The immense increase in the growth of corn, cats, wheat, and rye, and the large amount of horses, cattle, and swine raised by our planters, have already made us inde other States for the occessaries of life."

Some of the Federal Whig organs of Virginia have been taken aback by the late bold, but unexpecied, course of Mr. Wise, in opposition to the Tanif and distribution bribery policy of the Northern division of the great Wing party in Congress Such independence and honesty is in no way accordant with their party discipline. The presump tion of Wise in during to differ from Measrs. Clay, Webster, and Co., the managers of the party, is an offence which nothing but certain prudential considerations restrains them from denouncing with their usual violence. As yet they have only growled their disapprobation and disappointment, but if they stick to the standard of their Federal managers, in opposition to the South's true interests as they have done heretofore, it will not be long before the pack are turned loose to hunt Wise and other Southern Whigs, to the death. None who prefer their country to party need expect quarter from them.

A riotous demonstration by the "patriots" has lately been made at Lockport, N. York, in relation to the bailing and setting at liberty of McLeod, the Canadian fellow about whom Mr. Forsyth, and the British Minister Mr. Fox had the flery correspondence a short me ago, in consequence of his having been apprehended in New York, and imprisoned on a charge of participation in the burning of the steamboat Caroline seems this man McLeod was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000, and either was, or was about to be, set at liberty, when a mob assembled and determined that he should not be bailed. They called up the Judge to nswer for his conduct, and forced the bail to surrender McLeod to the Sheriff, and besides an action was nmenced against him by the owner of the Caroline or damages, and bail to the amount of \$7,000 demandal. The whole matter ended in McLood's being again definition to him or Legitinione

The Treasury Note Bill passed its third prety, can we do less than take measures to prereading in the House by a vote of 126 to 69, having been amended on Mr. Wise's motion, so as to authorize "the incoming administration of Gen. Harrison to mone five millions of dollars between the St of March, and the close of the year, notwithstanding the amount that may have been previously issued by the present Administration.

story has been going the circuit of the Federal papers, that the Electoral vote of Alabama, had been unconstitutionally given vice seec, instead of by ballot, and so cutirely lost. The Tuesdam description of the verification of the verification of the verification. story has been going the circuit of the Federal papers, that the Electoral vote of Alabama, had

question,-also on the North Western Territory,-also British cruiters in the African seas"

"This is an important movement. The aggressions of England in various parts of the world are matters of history—her grasping ambition is every where known, We have several subjects of quarrel open with her, and now that success has crowned her arms and negociations in Eastern Asia, and in the Mediterranean, we ations in Eastern Asis, and in the Mediterranean, we shill be by no means surprised to see her turn her attention in a hostile manner to the Western World—She has an old gredge here to settle, and at peace with the rest of the world, what time so appropriate! And how are we prepared to encounter her attacks! This is a matter which should engage the carnest attention of our rulers.

Hon. Geo. Research with her, and while the citizens were preparing an escort for him, he hastened his journey early in the morning, and surprised the people, and presented himself at Gadsby's as a private citizen, without the ushering of cannon, of bells, of large, of processions, or City Hall recent

Hon. Geo. Evans, the present Representative in Congress, was, on the 28th ult., elected a Senator from the State of Maine, in the place of Mr. Ruggles, for the term of six years from and after the 3rd of March Baltimore he brought with him a snow storm, and next.

What think the Federal Whig "reformere" of our late Legislature, of their Resolutions in favor of Clay's distribution scheme-to give away the public revenue, and then tax the people to raise more—since it is so strongly condemned by Wise, Alford, and other Southern Whigs?

The bill to repeal the law prohibiting the inter

Mineral Wealth of Great Britain .- The average annual product of the mines of Great Britain is estimated to amount to the sum of nearly or quite one hundred millions of dollars; about \$45,-000,000 of this is derived from coal, and about \$40,000,000 from iron.

The number of those who have become insolvent in the city of Baltimore, is stated to have averaged seven hundred a year, for the last four years. So much for the workings of the glorious paper " cred-

Many of the States have contrived, within the last few years, to get themselves in a situation much more easily got into than out. A bill has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature to authorize the Banks of the State to loan the Commonwealth \$100,000, there not being money enough in the Treasury to pay the members their wages.

WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE AD-VOCATE.

nber of this new public issued, and is equally creditable in matter and appearance. It is a neat quarto of medium size, publice seen. lished monthly, and afforded to subscribers at the low price of fifty cents per annum, in advance.-The Prospectus has been printed in this paper, and may be found on the fourth page. The Editor has our good wishes for success in his undertaking.

17 In the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. Wickliffe from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a Report with Resolutions on the subject of the Virginia and New York controversy :- they fully sustain th position of Virginia and her right to demand the sur-render of the offenders charged with negro-stealing.

The Portland Transcript save, " we have read little poetry in our day, and have been va riously affected by it, but our feelings were never so wrought upon as in reading the following lines." Our sensibilities have been moved in like manner as the Editor's, but we had much rather that some of our "patrons" (not paying subscribers) were similarly affected. Here are the touching

When the cold storm howls around your door, When the cold storm how around your of And you, by light of taper.
Sit could by the evening fire Enjoying the last paper—
Just think of him whose work thus helps To wear away the winter,
And put this query to yourself—
Have I paid up the PRISTER!

It will become necessary for all the slave holding States to enact an inspection law, such as that ended in Virginia, so as to prevent the theft of their negroes by the fanatics of the north.

It is proposed to confine the action of the law to officer of the first boat was requested to come on an inspection of all vessels bound to northern ports. and to take a bond from the master with security on of so doing, he ordered his men, (eighteen in numthe spot, to ensure against carrying off negro pro- ber,) to board the barque, armed to the teeth with perty, and providing for its indemnification, if car-ried off. There is true wisdom in this measure, the officer drew up his men, and, in an insolent if sorthern (snattes will carry away our negro pro-

From the Globe of Pebruary 9. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HARRISON.

The President elect arrived in the city about cleven o'clock to day.

General Harrison and his friends before the General Harrison and his friends before the previously issued by the present Administration. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 111 to 50.

There was no division of the House on the final passage of the Stil.

A statement has been made by some of the papers, that the Alshams Banks had been authorized by the last Legislature to suspend, or rather continue their suspension of specie payments till the 15th November next.—This, says a Tuscalous paper, is a mistake.—They are required by a law of the session of 1830-'40 to resume the first of July next.

The Electeral vote of Alabems.—An absurd

been unconstitutionally given size sece, instead of by ballot, and so entirely lost. The Tuccalcose Flag of the Umon pronounces it not so. The misstatement seems to have been made by the Monitor, a Federal print of that place. The Flag cases, "the electors voted by ballot, on separate tickets for the President and Vice President; these facts appear on the face of the certificate of election torwarded by them to Washington."

An important movement.—The New York Herald states that preparations are making in that city "to call a great mass American meeting in the Park, for the British Government, in relation to the burning of the Caroline,—also on the North Eastern Boundary question,—also on the North Western Territory,—also made to the gentlement with a productor, that were made to win the confidence of the yeomanry of this country. He set off from Cincinnati with a speech full of egotism, addressed to the gathered throng of that city; he embarked in a splendid steamer fitted up for the cassion; he was excerted by a military array, and attended by a hand of music; the firing of cannon, and other martial and civic estentation, was gotten to the variety. He went out of his way even to Pittsburgh to extend, what his flattering organs called by the fine name given to the journeyings of coyalty, "a progress." Wherever he went, he mide speeches, and in that at Baltimore did not hesitate to impute corruption in no very indirect terms to the Administration whose place he is called up to the year. puestion,—also on the North Western Territory,—also march with a prodigious retinue to the City Hall, to make a disp ay, by way of heralding his own British cruizers in the African seas."

The Baltimore Sun, in noticing the above, says:

How different this from the course of the real

hero—the brave and magnanimous Jackson! He left the Hermitage without a speech making dis-

no sconer had he put his foot on the Pennsylvania Avenue, than the robbing commenced, and a mul-titude had their pockets picked in the course o hve minutes. These indications presage that the President elect is not likely to make times better for all—in making them better for rogues, he must make worst for honest men.

The General's arrival was signalized with another omen, which we could not help associating with those noticed by us on the coming in of the new year—the fall of the acroll from the talons of the marriage of blacks and whites, has been rejected in the Senate chamber, bearing the motto of the Union, E pluribus unum; and of the hand of the Union, E pluribus unum; and of the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, in front of the Capitol, bearing in it the Constitution of the United States.

The unfortunate accident which occurred to day, cord which, stretched across the avenue, and bore all the flags of the States which voted for Harrison. They were separated about the centre, and fell North and South; and when we saw them, tarnished and draggied in the mire, some awkward members of the Tippecanoe Club were busied in the effort to bind them together again with the

A Stopper.-The Federal members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were brought to, all standing, a few days since, in the following manner:

A series of resolutions had been introduced by hem, instructing their Senators and Representa tives to vote for a repeal of the Independent Trea-sury Law, when Mr. Healdy, a Democratic mem-

"Strike out all after the word room wed, in the first resolution, and insert the words, that (they shall vote for the Repeal of the Independent Treasury Bill) SO SOON AS A SAFER AND BETTER DE-POSITORY SHALL BE PROVIDED BY LAW FOR THE KEEPING OF THE PUBLIC MONEYS

This was a master stroke, and forced them all aback. How they will surmount it, remains yet to We are of opinion that they will not recommend the Pennsylvania "monster as a subtitute. - New York Standard.

IMPORTANT FROM AFRICA-ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

English aggression on the coast of Africa increases rapidly. By recent arrivals from Havana, we have received the particulars of another outrage perpetrated on an American vessel by an English cruiser, unparalleled, perhaps, since the Revolution. Annexed is a statement of the facts:

The bark William and Francis, Capt. P. Flowe. ry, sailed from New York, where she he Nov. 20, 1839, for Havana. She cleared hence with American papers, American crew, American officers, and, in fact, every thing about her American. She arrived at Havana, thence proce ded to Hamburg, thence to Havana again, thence to the coast of Africa. She was chartered to take to the river Brass a cargo of tobacco, rum, dry goods, and specie. Nothing material occurred on the passage. She arrived at the river, Sept. 30th, and landed her cargo on the 15th October, about 6 A. M., being ready for sea, with sand ballast, sailed from the river, bound to Bonaire, in the Carribean eaus for a cargo of salt. About two hours after, in beating out, discovered a vessel outside the bar, supposed by the negro pilots to be a British man-ofwar. They wished to be discharged, for fear of being pressed in the English service. Their fears so increased when English boats were manned and headed for the W & F., that they all jumped

About 10 A. M. the W. & F. was boarded by

mand of the vessel, and if he made any resistance that he would blow out his brains—remarking that he and his men were not geese. This was the first salutation given by the British officer. He was then asked by Capt. F. what he wanted. His was then asked by Capt. F. what he wanted. In this Town, on Monday morning, the 5th instant, MARY ROXAN. In this Town, on the 14th instant, MARY ROXAN. Was a demand for the ship's papers. They were produced by Capt. F. The officer demanded possession of them, which was refused. Capt. F. In Davie County, on Sanday, the 14th instant, Mrs. REECCA MAXWELLs, ged 80 years. Saddelly, of an anoplecting attrick, at the residence of

opened, and also barrels of bread. The Eng. commander said that if he found twenty bar lish commander said that if he found twenty her rels of bread on board, he would take her as a prize to Sterra Leone, and had he fallen in with her provious to discherging, and found the specie on board, he would have condemned her immedi-ately. Capt. F. said if he had done so, he would have committed an act of piracy; for the money had been legally shipped, for which bills of leding had been signed. The Englishman, in a rage, called Capt. F. a damned soucy Yankes. About 5 P. M. they left the W. and F., after keeping Capt. F. under a guard of four men, with drawn swords for pearly a whole day.

swords, for nearly a whole day.

The vessel's name was said to be H. B. Majes

ty's brig Forrester
The English commander asked Captain Flower if he did not see the British ensign flying at his peak. "Yes," replied Captain F., " and did you not see the American flag at my must head." "Oh, yes," answered the officer—" but we never

re is a plain unvarnished tale, as given by Capt. Flowery himself, who is now in this city.

By it we see the growing insolence and arrogam
of the English cruisers. Our flag is insulted a "not minded," and the right of search on the high seas which ought never to be submitted to by an American, assumed and carried into practice sens American, assumed and carried mio processor of the ceremonic by a parcel of petty officers of the British Government on the coast of Africa. It has not yet happened, but we hope it soon will that an American vessel strong enough manned will be come of those cruisers American vesser salves by one of those cruisers
The result we don't fear. That the officers and erew of the cruisers will receive a sound thrashing therefor is beyond a doubt. "So far shalt thou go and no farther."

Within the past year half a dozen American ressels have been seiged as the William and ressele have been seized as the William and Francis was, and one or two detained for months. We recoilect the names of the Tigris, Wyoming. Catharine, Jones, Sea Mew, and William and Francis. And the brig A. E., Capt. Driscom, and a ship of four hundred tons, sailed four months ago from Havana for the coast, and have not since been heard from. No doubt exists but that they tve been seized too.

We call upon the American Government to send

out orders immediately to our African squadron to demand satisfaction for these outrages upon our commerce. No time should be lost.—N. Y. Herald.

SPRING CIRCUIT

rrangement of the	Circuits for the Spring
1:	
Edenton,	Judge Nash.
Newbern,	Bailey.
Raleigh,	Settle.
Hillsborough,	Pearson.
Wilmington,	Dick.
Saliebury,	Manly.
Morganton,	Battle.
	Ral. Register.

A Hard Rub .- Mr. Wickliffe, the Whig Sena tor from Payette in the Legislature of Kentucky, in a speech a few days since, gave the following hard rubs to two of the editors on his own side of politics—the notorious *Prentics*, of the Louisville Journal, and the editor of a Lezington paper: "There was a time (said Mr. W.) when no Abolitionists dare openly to print and circulate Aboli the State.-Now the times an British gold had found agents to disseminate doctrines destructive to our institutions of slavery. An editor, without previous means, man found \$10,000 placed in his hands to commence the work of emancipation in the heart of the belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A constate, at Danville. Another (Prentice) hailed from the land of steady habits, a foreigner in our State, to sow the seeds of dissention among us.—

State, to sow the seeds of dissention among us.— State, to sow the seeds of dissention among us .placed every day upon our tables, one from Lexington, (the Intelligencer,) and the other from Louisville, (the Journal,) both conducted by Abo. or literary institutions desiring to purchase the ber obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the littion editors, and both, with all their energies, whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther advocating emancipation. One of these emanoi. pators, in his life of Henry Clay approvingly 23ya, Mr. Clay "was in sentiments and teelings r. favor of emancipation—not immediately, but by a slow and certain process"—"by opposition to negro servitude." "He has not changed since. He was ever the slaves friend through life."—Knorwille Argus.

James B. Glentworth is at last indicted-? times. But where is be at this time? Echo an swers, "where." "ho are his sureties? Who found him in funds to pay for and fill with garmenta the two travelling trunks which he did not pay for, and which he received at the Aster House? What "pipa layer" can answer these questions.—

N. Y. Sen.

JOHN D. BROWN & CO.,

COPPER SHITE TIX PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS ESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, and will manufacture any article in their line at the -hortest notice, and on the mos favorable terms. They would invite the attentior of dealers and others to call and examine their of dealers and others to call and examine their stock, which consist in part of Stills, Still Worms, and Kettles, Plain and Japan Tin Ware, Stoves and Pipes, Factory Work, Roofing, Lock Repairing, &c., &c. They hope by punc tuality to business and faithful performance of orders for work, to receive a liberal share of public

All persons that have claims against the

patronage.
N. B. Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Pay. ter and Lead. Salisbury, Peh. 19, 1811.

held them open in his hand, that they might be read. Capt. F. stuted he would re-produce them at any time when wanted. The officer then and to the American crew that they might work or not as they pleased—that he had possession of the vessel; and ordered the anchor let go.

At soon the firstish arm off-war nichored close to the W. and F., and the commander came on board, with two hants cown, armed. The first beasting effect up his commander that he had possession of the vessel to deliver up has cown, armed. The first beasting effect up his commander came and Capt. F. insolence, to his register, and bold it for their perusal as before stated. The commander perusated in having possession of the register, which Capt. F. would not perusit, for four of its being dest typed, as the officers and the will be officers and they believed the W. and F. mustered; after which the vessel was searched in the cabin, in trunks; and among clothing belonging to the officers and crew, sealed letters were opened, and also barrels of bread. The English commander and that if he found twenty har rels of bread on honest if he found twenty har rels of bread on h

SALISETRY GVARDS.

TOU are hereby commanded to purade in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 27th of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of drill

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Saliebury, N. C., February 19, 1841.

L DR. JAMES G. WOMACK HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his djacent country, in all the various branches of his pro-casion. He can be found at his Office, on main street ne door below the office of the "Western Carolinan." July 3, 1946. ssional services to its cirizens and the

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cown's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his ional services to the public.

Salubury, August 21, 1840. Docts. Killian & Powe.



HAVING associated themselves trgether, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their protession to the public.

Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.

nilding. Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841.

Notice.



, 1

THE SALISBURY MANUPAC. TURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Tara

of a superior quality on tavorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't

Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840.

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of Isaac A. Hail, dec'd., are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given. All those having claims against said Estate will present them within the time prescribed by lux, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARY HALL, Executrix.

Rowan Co., N. C., Feb. 5, 1841.

N. B. Mr. Kinchen Elliott is authorised to settle the business of the Estate, who will attend to the settlement of the same in Salisbury, on

CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET OF THINERALS

is moment we have two leading journals in their various natural combinations, selected from

C. K. WHEELER, Admr. Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.



PHE undersigned, as Administrator of William Cox, will expose to public sale, on Friday, the 26th day of February, at his plantation, in Davidson County, on the Yadkin river, near the Ball

EIGHT LIKELY NE ROES.

onsisting of a woman and her seven children. Terms made known on the day of sale. AARON MILLER, Adm'r. Davidson County, N. C., Feb. 5, 1841. 3r

NOTICE.

M

(C) All persons that have claims against the above concern, are requested to present them to A. Benceni for payment, who is fully authorized to serio the same.

R. W. LONG.

14 bruary 4. 1511.

MOURY NOT THE DEAD.

By Eliza Cook Moura not the lead-shed not a tear Above the noss stained sculptured stons, But weep for those whose living woes, Still yield the bitter relating groun.

Grieve nat to see the eyelids close In resi that has no fevered start, Wish not to break the deep repose That curtains round the pulseless heart.

But keep thy pity for the eyes.
That pray for night yet dread to sleep,
Lest wilder, saider visions rise,
Than those o'er which they waking weep.

Moura not the dead—'tie they alone, Who are the peaceful and the free; The purest clive branch is known, To twine about the cypeon tree.

Crime, pride, and passion hold no more The willing or the struggling slave; The thrubbing pange of love are o'er And hatred decile not in the grave.

The world may pour its venomed blams, And forcely spars the shroud-wrapped beir, Some few may call upon the name, And sigh to meet a "soid dull ear."

But vain the score that would offend, In vain the lips that would beguie; 'The coldest toe, the warmest friend, Are mocked by Death's unchanging so

The only watchword that can tell Of peace and freedom won by a le echoed by the tolling bell.

And traced upon the sable pail.

From Pollock's Course of Time. A PORTRAIT WITHOUT PAINT.

" He was a pian Who stole the livery of the court of Heaven, To serve the devil in; in virtue's guise Devoured the whow's house and orpinal's bread; In body phrase transacted villances. That obminion singlers durat not meddle with. And with his guilty hands touched holiest things;
And none of an lamented more, or sighed
hiere deeply, or with graver countenance,
Or longer prayed, wept o'er the dying man,
Whose infant children at the moment, he Planued how to rob; in sermon style he bought, Platined how to rob; in sermon style he bought, And sold, and fied; and salutations made In scripture terms; he prayed by quantity, And with his reputitions long and load. All knees weary; with one hand he put A penny in the urn of poverty. And with the other took a shilling out. On charitable lists—those trumps which teld. The public ear, who had in secret done. The poor a benefit, and helt the alms. They told of, took themselves to keep them sounding—He blazed his name, more pleased to have it there. He blazed his name, more pleased to have it there Than in the book of life. See'st thou the man !

With flowers bostr wed! and yet few were de His virtues being over done, his face Too grave, his prayers too long, his charities Too grave, his prayers too long, his charities
Too pumpously attended, and his speech
Larded too frequently, and out of time
With certous phrascology, were rents
That in his garments opened in spite of him.
Through which the well accustomed eye could see
The rottenings of his heart. None deeper blush'd
As in the all-picting light he stood exposed,
No longer herding with the holy ones:
Yet stiff he tried to bring his countenance
To sanchingments exeming; but, me nathle. To sanctimonious scenning; but, one in The shame within, now visible to all. His purpose baulk'1—the righeous sin

his purpose sent a time in fine one sinked, an Despair itself some signs of laughter gave, As medicatually he strove to wipe the brow, that he want guildiness defiled. Det cled writinh of all the reproduct, None seeped maturer for the flames of hell; Where still his face from ancient custom, wears A holy air, which say to all that passilled by: I was a hypocrate on earth."

VARRENTY.

Major Andre.-The bones of the untortunate Autre were removed from their resting place where he suffered, under the suspices of the Dake of York, to Westmuster Albey, a few years ago. They extent, which was cultivated; but the ground around the grave had not been touched with the plough. Two cedar trees, about ten feet ht.h. small peach tree hear the head of the grave .-Andre's bones were found in perfect order, and the Troits of the peach tree had completely corrounded the skull-like a net. Mr. Buchanan, the British Consulat New York, who performed the office of removing the bones, can fully transferred the peach ee to his garden, and there, save the Quarterly Review, it was lended with prous care by his air ters, in tile . po of preserving it for the sisters of Andre, but it drooped and died away. "Plants in the Quarterly, "than aund graves, drawing their nourishment from sources which can hardly be contemplated by the sensitive without a shudder."

Removals from Ofice .- We hope among the removals from other, which the ins seem to apprebend and the outs to cigim, one man in particular will be spared. He is a postmaster in Maine, near the Arostock line, who, when Col. Barry took command of the post office department, and was manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on dressed him a letter, which ran in the following

" My dear Coloos!-The sound of your broom. which is now aweeping the Augean Stable, is echalike filled with dismus; the birds forsake the who does not be trembling infant flies to its mother's arms, and even strong men find their joints give way —they stake like Beishazzer at the visionary hand that wrote his death doom. I tremble for to office. I have eleven small children, and nine of them are girls; it yields me now three dollars and thirty seven and a half cents a year; this en ables me to buy them sugar plams, jewsharps, pic continues, besides a thank-giving goose. I cast-muself on your elemency. Ever tentifully yours.22

"I say, Tom, why do you hang your head a

"I'm boking after the money they said would be lying about the streets when "old Tip" elected President."

How brautiful, how subline the precept, " forgive us our respinses as we torgive those who trespose against us. But who will willingly be the saip ged? Who is there that does not hop for more acrey at the hand of his Maker than he to go that with their work, that unless well done according to go itract, is his maker. has shown to his fellow man !-Old Dominion.

A safe place to keep Napoteon .- When the was a stated in Europa, which would be the safest state to put Napoleon, so that he could November 1st, 1829.

not get out, a gentleman who had a long suit deing, advised ministers to put him in a court of chancery.

If there is one attribute of small minds less than nother and more contemptible than another, it is diling-gratuitous interference in the business and affairs of another.

What is the longest life but a tale that is told-a dream that is past? Busy and untiring for the fu-ture, which may never come, we forget that ever-nity which must!

A Dutchman and his wife were travelling-they sat down by the read-side exceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed, "I wish I was in heaven." Thusband replies, "I wish I was at the tavere." "Oh, you old rogue," says she, "you always want to get the best place."

Good .- A hatter in New York gives a definition of the common phrase "over head and cars in dobt." He says in his advertisement it means a man hasn't paid for his hat.

A clergyman in the north, very homely in his address, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms; "And I suid in my basic, all men are hars." "Ay," premised his reverence by way of introduc-tion, "ye said in your haste, David, did ye I gin ye had been here ve might ha' said it at your lei-sure, my mon."—The Laird of Logac.

Criticins .- An author, severely criticised in the Edinbergh Review, in a furious passion said to a friend, that " he desired of all things to write down that journal." "Then write in it," was the solutory response of his friend.

What's in a Name?"-Some of the papers in Penasrivania proposé Snew Sneoks, Esq., as a candidate for Governor of that State.

" NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIE."

PROPOSALS For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called THE SOUTHERN TIMES;

To be Edited by Henry I. Toole.

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promises: be made in this case, but they will all be

w will be made in this case, but they wan all be re-cented.

The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any now published in this City: combi-ning more Literary Misseilany with Politics, than is customery with the party Press. Its main character, however, will be political and its doctrines of the Lef-

however, will be political and its decirines of the Jeffersonian school.

The first number will be issued about the 4th of March toxis, it a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the march.

The size will be about the same with the " Releigh Register," and it will be published twice a week during the sessions of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per

Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please, as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed to be desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Car-



To the travelling community are respectfully informed all that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raisigh by way of Pittaburo and Ashboro to Sulphury, in small Northern made Concluse of the Institute of the Subscriber of the Subsc

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful ad accommodating.

JOEL McLEAN.

and accommodating. Feb. 12, 1839. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.



CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the Cabinet-Making Susiness, IN THE VILLAGE OF IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work n his line of business in a very superior style, as relower terms than is afforded by any other estalent of the kind in this region of country. Orders from a distance thankfully received and

promptly and fatthfully executed.

Produce, Scanting and Plank taken in exchange

r work. NATHAN PARKS. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1849.

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Pubhe, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNUBET?

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 unles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their ng emitting personal attention, together with their late im as cheap terms as any made in this coa

They now have on hand a very large and siperior stock of Leather, of all kin are desirous of selling on moderate terms for each, or on time to placemal dealers .- 57 Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows -worth from eight to twenty dollars-varying according to size.

Leather, to call and examine their stock before Leather, to cay purchasing observates. H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. Stone Engraving.

2*HE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salio a bury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Mar blessnd Grante Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

was so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the

-ALSO-

o contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock,

for the purpose (I preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Macklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be educed and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "Mischiesauro Jarramsonian" will commence by the 1st of January pext, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at \$2.50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or \$3.11 ie rescipt of the first number,) or \$3 if

establish an organ at the birth place of American independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be treely prompigated and detended in which the great principles of Liberty and Equanty for which the Alexanders, the Polks, and there aerose compatriots periled their all, on the 20th May, 1770, would find at all three an unsuranting advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Remailing advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Remailing advocate. comparison period their sit, on the 20th May, 1775, would find at all times an unsarinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Meck lenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support. The Jerrestsontan will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth to the Kentucky and Virgina Resolutions—believing, as the undersarined does, that the authors of

set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who here a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best pedges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been steathfly out steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANN, imperceptibly, to enrich the FEW:—it clothes a few wealthy increadings. rich the rew:—it clothes a few wealthy manufacts with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or a press the commerce and business of the whole country—ex catagonal appropriate approximate approximate for extravegance, which it teraminates in processing a spirit of extravegance, which it teraminates in preumery ruin, and too often the moral degradation of This system must be thoroughly reformed before we can hope to see settled prosperity shall alike upon all our citizens. To aid in prestucing this reform, will be one of the men objects of the Jarress costax. It will war against exclusive privileges. partial legislation, under whatever gine granted our Legislatures; and, increfore, will oppose the co-tering of a United States Bank, internal improvement

With a portion of the columns of the Japansonian with the devoted to political discussion, the greatants resist of Morels, Literature, Agriculture, and the Machanic Arts, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on those selections on the selections on these selections on these selections on these selections on these selections on the selections of the decision. The selections of the selections of the members at unitength, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is probable to the feeling of the selections of the members at unitength, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is probable to the selections of the members at unitength, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is probable on the selections of the members.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and to the selections of the selections of the members.

Each of these session.

Each of these congressional Globe. It is published as last as the specches of the members at unitength, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as last as the specches of the members at unitength, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as last as the specches of the members at unitenative products.

le for their subscriptions, shall have a number paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions.

JOS. W. HAMPTON. November 6, 1840.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi onthly newspaper under the above name, t be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by adthosal laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in evernment, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, be here by the 14m of December next, at farthest.

of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the aspipers of the day, with a summary of news care-lly compiled, forming an accurate history of passing

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not concest its preferences for men, will contine itself chiefly to the elucidation of tacts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to

younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the nontest manner gon a royal-sheet, lolded in octave form, each titue saking sixteen pages, with an index at the end each volume embracing one year. It will thus form

book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining satter. PRICE - One Dollar per annum, paid in advance

PRICE—One Bollar per ahnum, paid in advance, to accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be ent until the money be actually received.

Bonk notes will be taken at their specie value.
To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an adtional copy will be sent gratis.

Pertmasters are permitted by law to forward subcription money in left in written by themselves.

All letters to the Endor must be free or postpaid.

(C.7) As to the postage on this paper will be but one ent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a every men to procure all the important news, ther useful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.

ington City, D. C. Jan. 12, 1841.



Taken Up and Committed, TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his hance is TOM, and that he

Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt. The owner is requested to come forward, prove

preparty, pay charges, and take him away. W. WOMACK, Jailor. October 17 1840.

Notice. -- A LL those indebted to the Estate of James Brown, dec'd., either by Note or Advant, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. A those having claims against said Estate, are re quested to present them duly authoricated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be

plead in bar of their recovery. JAMES L. BROWN, Exe'r. January 22, 1841.

Western Gerolina Te aperance Atopeate, A monthly paper denoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this A TEMPRANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above trie and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to consuct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use hill his influence otherwise, to promote its in erest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be added in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temp rance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

thors of another another and the very low price of the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariant and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

SEPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

ney will personal will content. Suffice it to be proceedings of Congress. An other so them so bull, nor make a. partial begistation, under the contemporary of a United States Bank, internal improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tarip perspective of the new Federal States Bank, internal improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Carap perspective of the new Federal States and a change of the Garap gets the two hundred millions of dollars, corrowed by a few States tor local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and a wind aspect, the Jarrana of the Congressional Gobe and Appearance of the South have intherto clean too stend the form of the Congressional Gobe and Appearance of the South have intherto clean too stend too such the form of the Congressional Globe is made up of the dairy upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denosinced as an alacuist, lend our humble and to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilines and a stose of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jappensonian with the south of the vicinity of the two riouses afforced matter enough for a number. Each number will consider the south of the assession.

sou who will procure riz subscribers, and be to their subscribers, shall have a number of the revery subscriber to have both because, if there should be anonymit to the sphoposis of a speech in the Congressional clobe, or any densit of its current are requested to act as Agents for the

For one clay of the Constructional Globe e above works will be

Payments may be transmitted by mail. postage poid, tour risk. The notes of any incorporated Brak in the United States, current in the section of country where a sub-criber resides, will be received.

or No attention will be paid to any order, unless money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the bu-

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salsbury, near the 'ld Charleston roud, where he a able to supply all orders for all L-SION as at the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,

GOLD GRINDERS, &c &c &c

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter,
Saliebury, Oct. 25th, 1833.

N B Orders for any of the above wrought arises, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually at ended to.

Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Book-Binder,

NFOR VIS the public that he still carries on an ablishment of the shave and in Charterite, belongs to Heavy Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of his business, he feels no heatation in assuring those aid boy is a very likely mulatto, five shall be done in the very best style, attong, and o n frommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance t he bound, will be promptly attended to and our fully returned when done. The public are request d to give me a trial.

05 Orders left at the Western Carchelan Of ally forwarded for completion Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840;

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND THENAX
BIFTERS, so celebrated, and so trace used by
the afflected in every part of the condent, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messra, Spainis & SHANKLE in Concord, N. C., are
also August for the

also Agents for the sau. P. S. See advertisement. - April 1, '69. tt THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Largest Subscription in the World

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

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te macompromising opponent of an QUA KERY.
It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not

It maintains a high FOAE OF MORCALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every freside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every gection of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. In assessed and will continue to speak for itself his an emotion over 3-1,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and camoning off indecests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courter contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo, Vollane.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the pa-per for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

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Amnsements, Facetia, Foreign News, New Publications, Humorous Poetical Articles. The Drama, City Matters, The Silk Culture, Amusing Miscellany, The Markets, The Musical World, Temperance, Family Circle. Self-Educated Men, Last of Inscient Banks, Decodort and Exemuge, Letters from Europe, The Classics, Philosophy,

And all other matters discovered in a Universal Family Journal -turnshing allogs bet as vist, and, as occure, as interesting a variet, as can be found in any other Journal, embracing subjects for

Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen. Artisans. Merchants, Men of Leisure, Teachers, Sindents,

nd every Class of our Country. The COURIER may always be DEPENDED UP. ON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a no-tice in its columns. It will always FAITHFULLY FULL ILL IVS AGREEMENTS.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Laterature of Europe, and our C ra go of the current Literature of Europe, and out Cr-ondents at home embrace many of the best Writers the country. A series of FUPULAR TALES, of ed interest and value, will forlow in constant

to the Courier is inserted the masse of the most popular Airs, Bulads, and Songs, is no none they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular make for the voice, the parts, the guitar or other matroments, as soon as published, which if pad for separately would cost more than the price of autocropion. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the bank.

OUR TURMS.

OF The price of the COURTER as only 32, in ad-When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier,

Ten Dollars will procure the aixth copy gratia. Ta se copies for live gollant, go at one time will be received for 2 years.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, PERRUARY ID, 1844. Becon, S = 10 | fros, Seet, Si = 4; | Lard, Srandy, (peach) 40 = 10 | Lard, No (apple) 30 = 35 | Nerte, Butter, 10 = 144 | Outs, 44.4 Bagging. 10 a 12 jungar, (cross) 15 a 20 25 a jungar, (ca.) 21 25 a 25 75 a jungar, (ca.) 2 Cotton, (cican) Corn, 84 25

AT FAVETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 6, 1841. Pathdy, (peach) 45 a 50 Feather), Do (apple) 40 a 45 Lard, Secon, Secto Morasser, 9 3 10 Secon, Se 10 Moissee, 27 a 39 Secon, 25 a 10 Moissee, 27 a 39 Saint, (bushel) 75 Saint, (

AT CHERAW, S. C., PECRUARY 3, 1811. Sa 5 Flour, Sa 10 Feathers, orn, (scarce)

AT CAMDEN, S. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1841 85 a 10 9 a 10 | Corn. 10 a 25 Feathers, 24 a 25 Lard, 10 a 14 Molasses, 14 a 16 Oats, 45 a 50 45 a 50

February 21, 1840. 10 HIKE, in the country .- A smart, active ac-

gro WOMAN, accustomed to house work Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Whiskey. Oil, 100

25 a 28 Usis, 10 a 12) Uses, (100 lbs) 12 a 15 Jougas, 8 a 10 Sait, (eack) 40 a 50 Do (bushel)

MATCHLESS SANATIVE. HIIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co. W. E. BURAGE

PROSPECTUS

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains not paid to advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to are spared, the many of retirement and case force are spared, the many of retirement and case force are spared to set of the many of t

now do say whether they shad have it.

The very low pure at when it was figure by the
Convention, will make it necessary that a very large
subscription be had, before the publication of it can be

TERMS.

\$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionale number of copies for a larger sum.

Banking, and its effects upon table, and uses and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress will please give this Prospection a few insertices.

Washington City, Nov. 26, 1840.

for Sale, at the lowest prices,